THE PEOPLE'S [illegible]

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Principles, not Men; but Men as the Representatives of Prin[illegible]

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SAVING MOTHER.

The farmer sat in his easy chair
Between the fire and the lamplight's glare,
His face was ruddy and full and fair.
His three small boys in the chimney nook
Conned the lines of a picture book;
His wife, the pride of his home and heart,
Raided the biscuit and made the tart,
Laid the table and steeped the tea—
Deftly, swiftly, silently;
Tired and weary, weak and faint,
She bore her trials without complaint,
Like many another household saint—
Content all selfish bliss above
In the patient ministry of love.

At last, between the clouds of smoke
That wreathed his lips, the farmer spoke;
"There's taxes to raise and interest to pay,
And if there should come a rainy day
'Twould be mighty handy, I'm bound to say,
T' have somethin' put by. For folks must die:
An' there's funeral bills, an' grave stones to buy—
Enough to swamp a man, purty nigh;'
Besides, there's Edward an' Dick an' Joe
To be provided for when we go,
So, if I were you, I'll tell you what I'd du:
I'd be savin' of wood as ever I could—
Extra fires don't do any good;
I'd be savin' of soap, an' savin' of ile,
And run up some candles once in awhile;
I'd rather be sparin' of coffee an' tea,
For sugar is high,
An' all to buy,
And cider is good enough drink for me;
I'd be kind o' careful about my clo'es
And look out sharp how the money goes—
Gewgaws is useless, nater knows;
Extra trimmin'
'S the bane of women.
I'd sell the best of my cheese an' honey,
An' eggs is as good, nigh 'bout, as th' money;
An' as tu the carpet you wanted new—
I guess we can make the old one du;
And as for th' washer an' sewin' machine,
Them smooth-tongued agents, so pesky mean
You'd better get rid of 'em slick an' clean.
What do they know 'bout women's work,
Do they calkilate women was made to shirk?'

Dick and Edward and little Joe
Sat in the corner in a row.
They saw the patient mother go,
On ceaseless errands to and fro;
They saw that her form was bent and thin,
Her temples gray, her cheeks sunk in;
They saw the quiver of lip and chin—
And then, with a wrath he could not smother,
Outspoke the youngest, frailest brother:
"You talk of savin' wood an' ile
An' tea an sugar all the while,
But you NEVER talk of SAVIN' MOTHER!"

MEDICAL ADVICE.

Take the open air, the more you take the better;
Follow nature's laws to the very letter;
Let the physic go to the bay of Biscay:
Let alone the gin, the brandy and the whisky.

Freely exercise, keep your spirits cheerful:
Let no dreams of sickness make you ever fearful.
Eat the simplest food, drink the pure cold water,
Then you will be well, or at least you ought to.

Small Pox and Vaccination.

A writer on vaccination says, "Small-pox and varioloid could be entirely driven from the face of the earth by vaccination, and revaccination and re-revaccination at proper times. It is a well settled principle in pathology that two diseases cannot exist in the system at the same time. Also, it is admitted that a milder form of a disease will prevent or modify a severer type of a disease of a similar nature.

As an example, a child who has had "simple scarlet fever," or measles, seldom, if ever, afterwards has "malignant scarlet fever," unless, it may be, in some cases where some disease of another character may have eradicated the effect of impression made upon the system by simple scarlet fever or measles. The vaccine disease will modify, and always prevents small-pox proper. The contagion of small-pox is conveyed from victim to victim across street and from house to house, by the air, and is also conveyed by bed-clothing and wearing apparel of small-pox patients, and by letters written by an affected hand, and in so many ways that it seems almost impossible for the unvaccinated to escape. Persons who have never been vaccinated are liable to take small-pox from small-pox, and from varioloid. Persons who have been vaccinated are liable to take varioloid only from exposure to small-pox, but will not take varioloid from varioloid."

THE SETTLER'S STRATEGEM.

BY CLINTON MONTAGUE.

Mark Stanton was one of those hardy pioneers who, in the early settlement of the country, moved from the more thickly settled seaboard and pitched his cabin in the valley of the Saco, far away from the seats of civilization. His nearest neighbor lived at a distance of two miles, near the western border of Lovewell's Pond. A wife and one child accompanied him into the wilderness.

The Indians at this period were peculiarly troublesome. Pangus indeed was dead—the great Sagamore whose name had been a source of terror for years, to even distant settlements; but the remnant of his tribe still made their home upon the broad meadow of the Saco and among the adjacent hills. Unable to make any large or connected attacks upon the invading whites, the red men contented themselves with pillage and theft and other annoyances. Against these numerous depredations the settlers had no adequate means of defense, and if they found their fowls, swine or cows missing, they had to submit to the loss as best they might.

Stanton had been a victim to these depredations on several occasions, but had attempted no retaliation. The chief leaders of the savages in these plundering inroads were two braves noted for their strength and ferocity, named Mattampa and Kalarna. On more than one occasion these warriors had even burned cabins and scalped the owners, and the settler deemed himself fortunate that no such injuries had been offered him.

One September day Mark found it necessary to visit his neighbor Drover's to obtain a few supplies that they stood in need of. So kissing the four-year-old daughter, and bidding his wife to guard carefully against any attack of the Indians, the settler took his rifle and departed for the settlement.

His stay was protracted to a later hour than he had anticipated, and it was nearly sundown when he set out on his return. He hurried his steps almost to a run as he thought of the anxiety that would be his wife's at his prolonged absence. Yet in his haste he neglected not to use both eyes and ears; for the settler was a true hunter, and had more than once saved his life by his craft and forest lore.

When about half the intervening distance had been passed, Stanton heard a noise that made him pause. It sounded like the cry of a child, and it was not far from his path. He listened in suspense and again heard the cry repeated. This time he recognized the voice as that of his own child, his darling Annie, whom he had last seen in her mother's arms at home. The cry was one of entreaty, of terror, too, and Stanton's heart beat loudly at the thought of the girl's danger.

He guessed instinctively what had happened. The Indians had visited his home during his absence and accomplished their fell purpose. As soon as the first shock of horror was passed he was nerved to action. Bending his ear to the ground he plainly heard the jar of footsteps, but he was surprised to discover that there was but a single savage.

Quickly, but cautiously, he crept through the bushes, and finally got a glimpse of the red man, at a little distance, hurrying through the deep wood. The Indian was tall and powerful, and he bore the light form under his arms as though it had been a mere feather's weight. The little thing had ceased to struggle, for one of the great red hands was pressed hard over her mouth, and she seemed nearly exhausted.

It took Mark Stanton but a moment to conclude what to do. He did not dare to rush upon the savage and attempt to beat him down, for he knew that if the red man was alarmed before he reached him the life of the child would be sacrificed. On the other hand, if he trusted to his rifle, there was a bare possibility that the girl might be injured, but it was far the better course. Hurrying cautiously forward until he reached a favorable point, he raised his trusty weapon to his shoulder. Leveling it full at the center of the red man's head, he took a careful aim and pulled the trigger. The next moment a sharp report rang through the forest.

Without waiting for the smoke to clear away, Stanton rushed forward and found the savage just gasping in his death struggle, while little Annie lay screaming by his side. He soon pacified the child, who he found was uninjured. Then he reloaded his rifle and made a hasty examination of the fallen Indian. The settler did not recognize him, but from his dress and ornaments he judged he was a warrior of some note.

Leaving him where he had fallen, Stanton took his child in his arms and wended his way homeward. It was quite dusk when he reached there, and he found his wife waiting for him nearly crazed with grief. The mother's strength returned when she saw her child, and after the congratulations of the hour, Mrs. Stanton told her story.

She had left Annie sleeping in her bed, and went out to milk the cow. When she returned the child was missing. She had immediately begun a search but without avail, and was fast approaching hysterics when her husband returned. She now urged an immediate flight to the Pond, and Stanton promised to accede to her wishes as soon as their ripening crops were harvested.

The following morning the settler went to the place where he had left the dead Indian, with the intention of burying him; but he found that the body had been carried away. There were heavy tracks about the spot, and Stanton readily conjectured that some of the warrior's friends had effected the removal. With this conclusion he retraced his steps, determined to keep his eyes open and his rifle ready.

The second morning afterwards as Mark Stanton stepped from his cabin he saw something lying upon the door-stone. He stooped and picked it up, and saw that it was an arrow, with the skin of a rattlesnake around about it. He knew what the fatal signal meant at once. The man who left that snake-bound shaft at his door had sworn to kill him.

The settler was a brave man, but this stern significant token affected him as the presence of the avenger himself would have not. At first he thought he would not tell his wife, but on reflection, he concluded it would be better to let her into and were we to start out I might get a bullet through my body."

The young wife was sorely frightened, but she saw the reasonableness of her husband's statement and she urged her point no further. All that day they kept within doors, and during the night Stanton did not relinquish his watch. But no signs of Indians were visable.

On opening the door in the morning, however, the settler saw another arrow laying near the door-step. To this one a roll of birch bark was attached. Carrying it into the house, he unrolled the bark and found it embellished with a rude drawing. It was not difficult to make out what was intended to be conveyed.

In one corner of the segment was the picture of a dead Indian, and from the hieroglyphics underneath, Stanton gathered the fact that it was meant for Mattampa, one of the noted braves of the Pequaket tribe. Beyond him was another brave, with drawn bow in his hand and arrow speeding from it. Under this one was the name of Kalarna. The third figure represented a white man with an arrow piercing his bosom.

The settler's anxiety was not materially decreased by the knowledge that his foeman was one of these distinguished braves. He knew he had to deal with one of the most crafty and relentless savages of that region, and he knew enough of the Indian's character to know that he would not swerve from his revengeful plan until he had performed the deed or fallen in the conflict.

"What shall we do? What shall we do?" cried Mrs. Stanton, shielding Annie in her arms. "We may be surrounded by enemies at this moment."

"That is not probable," said her husband. "Kalarna is too much of a brave to suffer that. I have slain his brother, and he alone will seek revenge. He has given me fair warning, and now he will hang around my path till he accomplishes his fell purpose, unless I can contrive to circumvent him. If he thinks he has put me on the rack, and the next step will be to put a rifle ball through my heart. But he will work in the dark."

"Could I not go to the settlement and inform them of your danger?" asked the heroic wife, brave now that she knew what the danger was that was to be met.

Stanton shook his head dubiously. "You would not be permitted to do that," he answered. "Besides, I would not have you undergo such a risk."

The situation was truly a perplexing one. The stout settler was imprisoned in his own cabin as surely as though he had been within the walls of a dungeon. The avenger was already on his track, and might be even then hidden in the greenwood. He felt confident that should he step one foot out of doors his body would be the mark for a bullet.

In the middle of the afternoon Mrs. Stanton opened the back door and went out to get a pail of water. The spring was situated a few rods from the cabin, near a thicket of trees and bushes. As she stooped to dip the water she saw the painted visage of an Indian glaring at her through some whitewood bushes. Though trembling with fear she did not betray a sign that she had observed him and bore her burden with seeming carelessness into the house. Once within she sat down pale and trembling.

"I have seen an Indian," said she, in reply to her husband's questioning. "He is hid in the clump of white woods by the spring. Oh, you will be killed! Mark, you will be killed!"

Stanton stepped to one of the small loopholes between the logs and looked sharply out. The bushes in question were not over ten rods from the door. He could see no Indian there, but he knew it was a place where an Indian might hide, and he did not doubt his wife's eyesight. Kalarna was probably there waiting for his appearance.

The settler's craft did not desert him. He felt easier to know that his enemy was near him, for he could make his plans accordingly. He knew his enemy's position, and that knowledge placed him, as it were, on something like an equality with him.

"Mary," said he to his wife, "I am going to kill that Indian."

"What are you going to do?" she cried in agony of pain and suspense. "The moment you step a foot outside the door you will be shot."

"Of course, if I go out I am sure to get killed; but suppose something should go out that only looked like me, what then?" he asked.

"What do you mean, Mark?" and Mrs. Stanton gazed into her husband's face as if to comprehend his meaning.

"I mean that we will send out a man of straw to draw the enemie's fire. After that it will be my turn at the rifle. Now do you understand?"

The wife said she thought she did.

"Then let us go to work as quickly as possible, before the Indian changes his lurking place."

Stanton's plan was clear now, and they proceeded to speedily carry it into execution. The settler doffed his clothes, which they stuffed with bedding. A proper looking head was fashioned from a pillow, on one side of which was tacked a piece of bearskin to represent hair. Upon this was placed a hat, and when all was completed it formed as respectable a looking effigy as could be gotten up; indeed, so excellent was the likeness that the good wife declared that, had she seen it for the first time in the woods, she should not have known it from her husband.

In order to perfectly carry out the settler's plan a broom handle was fixed to the effigy, under the right arm, so that it could be held in an upright position. Mrs. Stanton then practiced upon it until she could move it about as if it had life.

When all was ready the settler took his station at the loophole which looked towards the cover of the Indian. He had already his rifle in readiness, and as soon as the muzzle of the piece was in its place, and he was sure of his aim, he gave the signal to his wife.

She opened the door very slowly, and carefully lifted the image out over the threshold upon the stone, holding it there steadily. At the same moment Stanton saw a human head lifted cautiously above the white wood bushes. The eagle features and the painted countenance told that it was an Indian brave. The settler instantly covered the right eye of the red man with the sight of his rifle.

The redskin discharged his rifle at the same instant with the white man, so that both reports were simultaneous. A loud death yell told the result of the settler's shot, and Stanton saw his red foeman leap into the air and fall to the ground. The Indian's aim had been no less certain, for on examining the effigy they found a bullet hole just where the heart would have lain in a human bosom.

After awhile Mark Stanton went out to the white wood bushes. He found the vengeful Kalarna stone dead. A bullet had passed into his right eye through the brain. The red man had fought his last battle.

He buried the dead body at a distance, and removed as well as he could all traces of the conflict, then for two or three days kept a careful watch. But he was not molested. The attempt upon his life had been planned by Kalarna alone, and the death of the redoubtable warrior was not traced to his hands.

The sturdy pioneer lived there many years and prospered. Grandchildren grew up around him, to whom the adventures of their grandsire were as interesting as fairy tales. But there was one story they never heard without a tremor, and that was the hunter's strategem when he slew the famous Pequaket.

A Rare Talent.

The faculty of drawing out of persons with whom one is conversing the best there is in them—brighter things even than they suppose themselves capable of—is the rare gift with which Nature has endowed some women. George Eliot was a most charming person in conversation, though she was a women of few words, because of her intuitive insight into the thoughts of others. A few words would put her in possession, not of what they said, but of what they would fain have said, and she would so improve upon it that ordinary people went away charmed with her who had made them for once at least feel themselves to be wise. Long afterward, perhaps, she would call to their remembrance the wise or witty things which they could hardly believe themselves to have said, and which they assuredly never would have said but for her quickening influence.

THE SCHOOLS.

BY LE DUKE

Notwithstanding the disfavor with which the spirit of sectionalism is looked upon by progressive people generally, it must be admitted to the disgrace of Washington, that her people have not thrown off their anti-bellum and anti-republican notions in this regard. We look upon carpet-baggers as something little less than devils and therefore show them few of the courtesies which should flow from a hospitable public to strangers. This close corporation business might pass current without any special objections, if it was confined to a strictly social sphere; for, however unfortunate social bias may be in its direction and consequences, it may be accounted for in local pecularities and thus be pardonable if not excused. But no such bias should pervade the administration of school affairs. The object of a free school system is the dissemination of knowledge and teachers should be chosen with regard solely to their moral and intellectual fitness to teach, thus fitly conserving the interest of the public. And it matters not where the trustees must look, whether in this city or out of it, just so the proper material is secured. To be sure local talent should be encouraged and even preferred where it meets the demand. But I learned that objections have been made to a recent appointment, simply because said appointee was not a resident of Washington. Washington, like many other cities, is incapable of supplying all the various qualities of talent necessary to the proper management of schools. This city would be a very remarkable city indeed, if it could. We want the best teacher in our schools. Those new teachers (and we have no doubt there are many) who are incapable of properly instructing the pupils, should be made to give place to those who are competent and if we can't find them in the city we should go out of it and bring them here. A narrow mindedness which in effect cuts off its nose to spite its face is not to be tolerated in this age of progress. Let us secure the best teachers and then we may talk about home talent. We must cultivate home talent by placing it under such influences as will give it the highest development. Then too we must have strict morality among our teachers and pupils. The sexes should be seperated. Indeed our schools which are behind those of the whites should be brought up to a standard with them. The white schools have advantages which we could share, if the trustees and patrons but demanded it. We should have male principals and indeed everything else that the white schools have and it is the duty of the trustees to demand them. As an instance of the unhappy consequences resulting the reckless preference for home talent, it may be stated that I know a female principal who omitted certain studies laid down in the curriculum simply because she was capable of teaching them. To be sure she is hardly to be blamed for omitting what she could not impart but it occurs to me that the trustees are just a bit derelict in permitting her to remain principal. If this is the case, would it not be well to submit the teachers to such tests as will determine their fitness and proceed de novo? Let the trustees put their heads together and find a remedy.

"I have found nothing yet which requires more courage and independence than to rise even a little, but decidedly, above the par of the religious world around us. Surely the way in which we commonly go on is not the way of self-denial and sacrifice and cross-bearing which the New Testament talks of.—*Dr. J. W. Alexander.*

Some Physical Fruits of Idlen[illegible]

The mind should be always occupied; it is strengthened and preserved in a healthy state by work; whereas it decays or becomes impoverished by disease; or what is even worse, since it is impossible to keep the brain absolutely at rest, its powers should be profitably employed, or they react on the system, and give rise to the numberless ailments, physical, mental, and moral, known as hysteria. This term almost implies that I am thinking of the female sex; certainly, it is to women especially that the want of occupation applies. Young men are forced to get their living whether they like it or not; but a large number of young ladies in a family have absolutely nothing to do. Those brought up in the country have this advantage, that they may always make work for themselves; the village children may be otherwise taught and cared for; bringing not only a blessing upon them, but a healthy body and mind to the benefactor. In town the condition of middle-class girls is to me pitiable. They are too genteel to follow any occupation; they are often too many in a family to assist in domestic duties; they have returned home with some very poor accomplishments; their knowledge of French and German is not sufficient to allow them to converse in those languages; with music just enough to indulge in doleful song or play badly on the piano. They dawdle through the day in a listless way, and fall victims to a thousand little ailments which the doctor is supposed to put right by physic. And the most curious thing is that, should the instincts of the girl force her to some of her energies into use, she is nicely as not to be thwarted by her mother. I am a daily witness to this; and, when young ladies are brought to me for advice, the invariable story is that they are overtaxing their strength; the maternal instinct being so perverted that it has become with many the belief that every movement means fatigue, and absolute rest is the way to ensure health. It is against this very erroneous view that I am now preaching. These mothers do not come to the doctor for advice, but come to dictate to him; and they say, "I want you, doctor, to insist on my daughter not playing the organ at church, for it is too much for her; or having the children's class once a week, for she is always ill after it; but order her to have her breakfast in bed, and a glass of port wine about 11 o'clock." It is this fanciful care on the part of parents which is so injurious for the very energy of young people would command them to occupy themselves. I do not know that girls are worse than boys in respect of idleness; probably the latter would not work unobliged, and even for them an occupation is good quite apart from that at which they earn their daily bread.

Home Politeness.

A boy who is polite to his father and mother is likely to be polite to every one else. A boy lacking politeness to his parents may have the semblance of courtesy in society, but is never truly polite in spirit, and is in danger, as he becomes familiar, of betraying his real want of courtesy. We are all in danger of living too much for the outside world, for the impression which we make in society, coveting the good opinions of those who are in a sense a part of ourselves, and who will continue to sustain and be interested in us, notwithstanding these defects of deportment and character. We say to every boy and to every girl, cultivate the habits of courtesy and propriety at home—in the sitting room and the kitchen, as well as in the parlor—and you will be sure in other places to deport yourself in a becoming and attractive manner. When one has a pleasant smile and a graceful demeanor, it is a satisfaction to know these are not put on, but that they belong to the character, and are manifest at all times and under all circumstances.

Shoulder of Veal Baked.

Buy a shoulder of veal, which, according to the locality of your butcher, will cost you from eight to fourteen cents a pound. And let us say just here, that on account of the quantities of immature veal thrown on the market, you had better be sure of your butcher and pay fourteen cents than to buy a suspicious article for eight. Untrimmed it will weigh seven or eight pounds. Have every bit of bone taken out and put them aside for stock. Make a pint bowl full of dressing, flavoring according to taste, but not strongly, with any one condiment. Insert this in the pocket made by the butcher. Dot it all over with pieces of butter as large as a hickory nut. About two ounces will be sufficient, and season with pepper and salt. Bits of very nice dripping may be placed in the four corners of the pan. Dredge thoroughly with flour, and place in a good oven. Baste occasionally with the gravy made by the butter, but add no water till the meat is well browned. This will be from half to three quarters of an hour, when you may add a large cupful of boiling water. Baste every fifteen minutes until done. It will require about two hours. Carve down straight through the middle and cut to both ends; serve with spinach. This is a most economical and delicious dish. What is left may be sliced and heated in the sauce, or minced and used for a salad.

Fourteen Wonders of the World.

The seven wonders of the world, in ancient times, were the pyramids of Egypt, the Pharos of Alexandria, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the temple of Diana, the statue of the Olympic Jupiter, the Mausoleum of Artemesia, and the Colossus of Rhodes.

The seven wonders of the world in modern times are the printing press, the steam engine, the telegraph, the daguerreotype, the telephone, the phonograph, and the electric light.

The so-called "Seven Wonders" of the ancients were mere trifles compared with those of the present time. The Brooklyn bridge, for example, would make the hanging gardens of Babylon a mere toy, while the whole seven wonders put together would sink into insignificance could the builders have seen a lightning express train at full speed.

It has always [illegible] that a school teac[illegible] is intrusted the mora[illegible] ual training of children, [illegible] branches of hope which form [illegible] link of generations, those conserv[illegible] tors of the honor and virtue of a nation—was a person who command ed the respect and confidence of the people. And this to me seems natural enough when I think of the awful responsibility which is imposed on them by patrons and the public generally. They are required to perform meracles;—to bring order out of ———, virtue out of depravity, intelligence out of swinish stupidity and to lead society into the purer and nobler grooves of thought and action. I hold that their reputations should be regarded inviolate and not the ready prey for idle venders and propagators of scandal. I may be wrong, but those are my impressions. This I have been taught by the high stand which teachers have generally taken on the side of virtue and as shown in their conduct. It seems however that the status of teachers has changed, here of late. They can no longer claim that protection from the public and the officers of the school system which was, in days gone by, their high priviledge. The tests and standards of virtue and upright ness have changed. To-day the teachers can claim no protection. She may be the subject of villification, yet she must bear it alone. The cespools of slime and vituperation may be let loose upon her and there is no one to shield her. The vile scandal mongers and blackmailers may traduce her and outrage every sensibility of her nature, yet she must stand alone. Her name and with at the name of her family may be dragged through the sewers which contain the filth, the outpouring of malice and slander, yet no one will defend her. Not only this, but the teacher, who has doubtless been the model of refinement and purity during many previous years, is presumed to be guilty and must vindicate herself in every case. *She must prove her innocence.* In years gone by the presumption was in her favor now it is against her and this too despite the rules which govenordinary investigations. A teacher may be accused by a mischiefmaker and at once officials pounce upon her and assist in destroying her reputation. I may be mistaken but it strikes me that this is wrong. Is this right? Can we not presume our teachers to be innocent until they are proven guily? Are we justified in accepting every scandalous statement touching the character of teachers? I surely hope not. It is the duty of trustees to insist on proofs before they take sides against a teacher. They should defend the system against unjust imputuation, not bate scandals by offering inducements to vicious and unprincipled men and women. The air is thick with rumors. And pray, what is a rumor? Is it so substantial, that the trustees should regard it as something preferred—as proof? For the love of John, do have some regard for teachers who, more than any other persons, justly claim protection and respect.

What Common Sense Does.

Common sense is symmetry of mind, of character, and of purpose in the individual combined. It represents man in completeness, harmony, and equipoise. It clothes him with dignity, invests him with power, and stamps him with superiority. It is not genius, for that is often erratic; nor cunning, in its sinuous course; nor tact, with its decline into trickery. Common sense is the embodiment of true manhood. It confers a patent of royalty, though birth be plebian, and exalts men from their lowliest spheres to the highest stations. Not by sudden freaks of fortune or a train of adventitious circumstances are they thus dignified; but step by step, through obstacle and hindrance, they overcome by force of character and the proper force of will power. Common sense is a tremendous force in this lower world. Its power is felt and acknowledged through all the ramifications of governments, society, business, finance, science and commerce. In fact it is the history as well as the true philosophy of the ages. It is the salt that has saved humanity from barbarism, and the moving power that has propelled the race onward in its march of progress and civilization.

N, D. C.

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OHIO.

The Democrats have made a clean sweep in Ohio, electing Hoadly Governor by ten to twelve majority, a Democratic legislature, and supreme judges.

The causes are not far to consider: (1) The prohibitionists by running their ticket and making the temperance question a distinct issue notwithstanding the amendments withdrew fully five thousand votes from the support of Foraker. (2) The change of the tariff on wool and the delusive plank,—"a tariff for revenue only" in the democratic platform, cost the republicans hundreds more of votes. (3) The disaffection of the colored vote because of their inadequate afficial recognition and the fact that Foraker has appeared as official counsil in a civil rights case cost the Republicans at least five thousand votes although some put it as high eight thousand.

Still Ohio is at heart a republican state. Next year when the contest is narrowed down between the two great parties, with a stiring candidate, on a strong candidate, on a good platform. Ohio will give her vote for republicanism. Now far Virginia.

THE Colored Men of Ga., have called a convention to meet at Atlanta on the twelfth of December to consider especially their educational interests which are imperilled by threatened local legislation looking to the curtailment of the meagre school facilities afforded the colored youth of that state. This which many bitter articles against the education of the Negro have appeared in leading papers of that state and bills have been advocated which limit the colored schools to support from the taxes raised on colored property and colored pools. In the last session of the Ga., legislature, if we mistake not, such a measuee came very near being successful, and its friends are determined to renew the matter by the next legislature. The colored people do welt to take action to resist by the ballot and appeals to the public conscience of the state and nation any such outrage upon their rights as citizens. We trust the convention will meet that it will be composed of the best brein, of the most earnest determined and persevering of the state and thoroughly arouse the people to the over whelming defeat of the——— ——— schems under contemplation. With such men as W. J. White, E. R. Belcher, J. H. Devaux, G. W. Gardner, J. H. Wilkins, M. D., and A. W. Burnett in the lead we are assured that this protective and precantionary step will prove as succesful as it is timely.

THE Negro is a decided success as a talker, an eloquent talker; but he sadly needs development in other respects. He has too much distrust of his fellowman. He needs to restrain his tongue. He needs to tone down, and to be more deliverate in his action. Such would be the conclusion of all impartial observers of the Louisville Convention. While there was little or no bad blood exhibited—certainly much less than would crop out in a gathering of that kind, there was a lack of that courtesy which should characterize those working for a common cause. Still, we are not discouraged. We take heart from the improvement in other rospects and both for development in the respects noted.

...made ...all races ...equally interested and contributed ...ally to make it an imposing success. The representation of the varied industries and occupation was very full and creditable. A city more commercial in its character could hardly have done better. America can be congratulated on her German elements for there's no more worthy, no more industrious, no more conservative citizen than the decendants of the pioneers of 1683 and their followers.

THE Sea Island *News* is an error in stating that Mr. Douglass used the power of his influence his pen and his voice to defend the greatest outrage ever perpetrated upon his race by President Hayes. Mr. Douglass went to Ohio before Hayes was inaugurated to protest against the adoption of the profered surrender of S. C., La.; and Fla. And here in Washington when marshal, at a large pnblic meeting held in memory of Senator Morton, he spoke earnestly against it in fitting terms.

A few days will see many young men and women, who lacks manhood and womanhood and who have no desire for full recognition, at Wayland Seminary, winking at an assisting King to prosecute his unrestrained system of intemedation and tyranny. Those living in Virginia and desirous of acquiring an education under favorable condition, would do well to attend the State Normal School, where they will find Prof. Storum and others who will have some regard for the rights of pupils, ladies and gentlemen.

SINCE Col. Wm. P. Wood announces that he will not take in consideration anything that may be said relative to the attacks he is making on the Negro, it is apparent that he is not only a Bourbon of the Bourbons, but a moral coward. We trust that hence forth he will be treated as such, and that both he and the *Gazette* be let severely alone.

WE are very glad to know that Hon. J. L. M. Carry the agent of the Peabody fund has placed himself on record in his report against the discrimination between the races in the disturbement of the school fund." What are we to understand from the statement that there were five Peabody Institutes for white teachers and only one for colored teachers.

FROM a catalogue of the N. C. State Normal School located at Fayetteville, E. E. Smith prineipal, we are certain that the work of training efficient teachers is in good hands. There were present during the last term 56 males and 49 females.

WE have no cause to regret, but on the contrary have much to be proud of of the display made by the Colored Militia in the parade of Monday.

The Leading-Strings Fallacy.

From the moment a child is born, he is treated on the principle that all his instincts are essentially wrong, that nature must be thwarted and counteracted in every possible way. He is strapped up in a contrivance that he would be glad to exchange for a straight-jacket, kept for hours in a position that prevents him from moving any limb of his body. His first attempts at locomotion are checked; he is put in leading-strings, he is carefully guarded from the out-door world, from the air that would invigorate his lungs; from the sports that would develop his muscles. Hence, the peevishness, awkwardness, and sickliness of our young aristocrats. Poor people have no time to imitate the absurdities of their wealthy neighbors, and their children profit by what the model nurse would undoubtedly call neglect. Indian babies are still better off. They are fed on bull-beef, and kicked around like young dogs; but they are not swaddled, they are not cradled, and not dosed with paregoric; they crawl around naked, and soon learn to keep out of the way; they are happy, they never cry. If we would treat our youngsters in the same way, only substituting kisses and bread for kicks and beef, they would be as happy as kids in a clover field, and moreover they would afterward be hardier and stronger. Every week the newspapers tell us about ladies tumbling down stairs and breaking both arms; boys falling from a fence and fracturing their collar-bones. From what height would a young Comanche have to fall to break such bones—not to mention [illegible]-sea Island children and young monkeys. The bones of an infant are plastic; letting it tumble and roll about would harden the bony tissue; guarding it like a piece of brittle crockery makes its limbs as fragile as glass. Christian mothers reproach themselves with neglecting their duty to their children if they do not constantly interfere with their movements, but they forget that in points of physical education Nature herself is such an excellent teacher that the apparent neglect is really a transfer of the pupil to a more efficient school.

...article headed by the significant ...of "Hot Shot" seems to have been provoked by some personal feeling existing between the writer and a member of the Negro race; the spleen and venom to which he gives utterance could not possibly be the outcome of a wholesome hatred of the race, at least I have always been generous enough towards his race (the better class) to believe that though they despised us, they at least felt, in some degree, compunctions of conscience when the knowledge that they placed us in the position we now occupy, came to them.

Allow me the privilege of answering your article: Your race brought us here and enslaved us, whipped the little manhood and womanhood out of those who would not "rather die than be enslaved." Degraded us to the level of brutes, made chattels of men women and children; forced us to feel that we were not "better than the dog; dearer than the horse;" tore mother and daughter, father and son, husband and wife apart; made the holiest relations of life a mere mockery; spurned with contempt the idea that the Negro could feel, think, love, or in any way be a real *bona fide* human being, and really thought him to be a monkey, walking in a manner somewhat erect.

We admit that you have had the advantage of us in every respect, and if the privilege of belonging to a race that can point back to centuries of learning of the highest kind is of no advantage, why one had just well belong to the black as the white race.

You who have never been subjected to the degradation, the scorn, the contumely which have been heaped upon our heads, stand on your side of the wide, seemingly impassible gulf of prejudice which separates us, and say we are impudent, vile, etc., etc.; if placed in our position would you be less impudent. You call us ignorant; in the dark, dreadful days of slavery, we were whipped for learning our alphabet; lashed within an inch of our lives, or sold "way down South" if a book were found in our cabins, yet you taunt us with being ignorant; would you in a similar position have been learned, at least, as learned as your letter conclusively proves you to be.

We are accused of being brutal and vile; some of your race who have not had their animal instincts cultivated at the expense of their intellectual capacity; who have not had every avenue of refinement closed to them, show considerable of the brute in conversation, actions and letters.

As for the form and feature of the Negro, it showed a superfluity of modesty in you to revert to Cuvier's description; I think with your remarkable powers you might have relied upon your own inimitable style and produced a better portrait.

As regards the disfranchisement of the District, did it ever occur to your mind that the District population is democratic by a majority; would a Republican Congress naturally give to people, over whose rights and privileges it has exclusive legislation, the privilege of helping to destroy its own party majority; give your democratic friends the same relative position and we will have the District enfranchised, in spite of the ignorant, wicked Negroes. Beides if the Negro is so ignorant and vile, and there are so many of them as to cause disturbance about proper election results, you should commend the foresight of a Congress that would make laws protecting all from the blunders which must necessarily result from their ignorance and vice. I hope your objection to our voting is not based upon the fact that the large majority of Negroes seem instinctively to shun the democratic ticket.

To have entertained the high and noble ideas, you have, about slavery from boyhood, and to have retained them until the present, does you infinite credit, particularly when those ideas are based upon such a principle as this, "its baleful influence upon soil and citizens." You do not take the poor slave into consideration; this is the principle advocated by humanity and intelligence.

You say "Slavery ceased at a cost of life and treasure which the whole race of Negroes and mongrels never merited;" surely you do not regret this cost, for you cannot afford to deplore any means that could be used to efface "the greatest curse, the most despisable infamy and the vilest pretensions of the human autocrat." also, to cure the "political cancer upon the body of the American Government."

"When the Negro slaves began to flock into Washington, none of their own race attempted to aid them to obtain work or assistance." The majority of 'their own race" was in just the position to help them. They made so much money standing in the capacity of either barber or waiter behind the chairs occupied by your race, that they were really able to lend the slaves considerable assistance; summing up the amount of wealth among them, they had then about fifteen or twenty thousand dollars; hardly enough for one white man to eke out a comfortable existence, yet a competency for three or four hundred Negroes.

As for your kind act to the Negroes in "Duff Green's Row" which acts you describe in such an off-hand, a don't-want-to-be-noticed style, and which Negros you mention so feelingly, I know all the Maryland, Virginia, in fact all the blacks and mulattoes of these United States will join me in giving you a hearty vote of thanks. We are a grateful people. You say that "the slaves were often betrayed by the mulattoes to the Washington constables." That was the result of the superior Caucasian blood in the veins of the mulatto, may be some of them could trace back to Benedict Arnold.

As for Abraham Lincoln. "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." If party principles compelled him to do more than he intended, (one more inducement for us to be Republicans,) we are willing for the sake of respecting one prominent man of your race as a martyr for the Negro's sake, to forget his utter disregard for us and carry his photograph around with us as a sort of fetich to ward off anything dangerous in the shape of a copperhead, a white leaguer or a democrat. Your "political scoundrels only fit for Negro society" need not feel lonesome. I have heard of a few would-be-literary scamps and independent ex-officials of the Government, who could not possibly be admitted into any but the lowest Negro society, and who really ought not be in any society at alo

Your common sense should have taught you better than to read "White Celebrities and Black Nobodies" to find Negro Celebrities; we are now as far as commerce, manufactures, art, literature and the sciences are concerned, where your race was many centuries ago, and I would wager, if any will volunteer to hold the stakes for the necessary length of time, that the same number of centuries hence, giving the black man the same advantages your people have had, no one will be able to find a Negro as narrow minded as you are.

To blame mulattoes for wishing to "to rid themselves of every drop of Negro blood in their composition" when you put up a premium on white blood and white faces; you blame them for trying to follow, however blindly, the instincts of the superior white blood which flows in their veins.

You insult Fred Douglas by writing his name in your article; he is an honor to his race, doubly so, for he would be an honor even to your superior race. There is more nobility in one of those white hairs which are so offensive to you, than in a whole race of men like those "political scoundrels" you mentioned, and the "would-be-literary scamps" I mentioned.

Great men do not always have sons equally as great; may be another father of your acquaintance is in a similar predicament.

Mr. Bruce was not compelled by the laws of etiquette, politics, or by any other laws to marry a lady from his own state. He also has a right to select a woman whose color suits him to nurse his child, just as any other man has.

As for the *colored lady* who holds the position really (?) belonging to that poor (I use the word from a pitying standpoint) white lady; the fact that she is Prof. Greener's mother-in-law really does entitle her to some consideration; for may be the Government will see through the mother-in-law what the son-in-law deserves; that is, if the Government is really able to see.

You should try to get an introduction to Messrs. Douglass, Greener, Bruce and others of our race, and, after association (if they will allow it) you *might* form a different estimate of us.

Hinton Rowan Helper only needed, to gain the everlasting gratitude of your race, to add to the philanthropic paragraph quoted from "Nojoque" page 328, the name of the foreign land to which he would have us "repair without delay."

I guess those are the sentiments of the Kuklux, White Leaguers, etc., etc.; it is not exactly known where they sent the missing Negroes of the South, but, suffice it for me to say, they went to a "foreign land" and "without delay."

Do not be to hard in your judgment of the Negro; use common sense in your treatment of him; do your best to help him when you see him trying to throw off the yoke of oppression and servitude which has chained him down in the "Land of the free and the home of the brave" for two hundred and fifty years.

Remember, that although he may be too black and too degraded to occupy the same room with you, except as a servant, when the call was made to help save the Union, to raise the colors of that flag which never offered him the protections it vouchsafed to the white citizens who fought under it, black blood flowed freely.

"Columbia brought us from afar—
She chained us to her triumph car;
She drove us, fettered, through the street,
She lashed us, toiling at her feet!
We prayed to her, as prone we lay;
She turned her scornful face away!
She glanced at us, when sore afraid;
We rose and hurried to her aid!
White faces sunk into the grave—
Black faces too—and all were brave;
Their red blood thrilled Columbia's heart—
She could not tell the two apart."

We are struggling upward against fearful odds, and if, as the years roll by, there is a single step of advancement made by us, let it redound to our credit.

You handicapped us from the start. Instead of providing for the poverty, ignorance and vice which naturally resulted from centuries of slavery, ony set free four millions of people who had not fine million dollars among them; about one thousand of whom could spell (I won't say read) fewer still of whom knew anything of thrift or edonomy, for special attention to those qualities was not given in the South, and as the whole race does not shake off the sin and vice and ignorance, handed down from the ancestry dating back two hundred and fifty years, in an instant, the few of us, who do hold our heads above the dark and muddy waters of ignorance and oppression that surround us, are either ridiculed or scorned. We do not mind hearing the truth, but it must not be written in the spirit of hatred and malice with which your article teemed.

Tell us of our faults (which, some of us, only to well realize) in a gentlemanly manner; give us a few words of the advice, the superiority of your race and education so well enables you to give, and we will thank you.

"There is a poor, blind Sampson in this land,
Shorn of his strength and bound in bonds of steel,
Who may, in some grim revel, raise his hand,
And shake the pillars of this common weal,
Till the vast temple of our liberties
A shapeless mass of wreck and rubbish lies."

MARY NALLE.

THE BOYD—COOK WEDDING.

One of the most fashionable weddings of the season took place Wednesday evening at the 19th st. Baptist Church. Russell M. Boyd of Ga. and Miss Tulip Cook, of this city, were joined in the bonds of holy wedlock, the Rev. Walter H. Brooks, officiating.

The elite, of Washington were out donned in the paraphernalia of fashion, and every available space in the beautiful church was occupied.

Promptly at 7.30 o'clock the bridal-party entered preceded by the ushers, Mr. A. S. Jones, of Tenn., H. B. Abrams, Va., George Cook, D. C., and George W. Jackson, Ind. While the grand old organ pealed forth Mendellshon's "Wedding March."

The bride wore a beautiful white satin dress, that for artistic finish could not be surpassed; tulle over-dress *en traine*. At her throat gleamed with sparkling brilliancy a gold pin studded with diamonds. Her beautiful vail that hung in graceful folds was caught back just enough to expose her beautiful face and form, a more lovely bride never was seen

Miss Sadie Jones, bridesmaid, wore a beautiful grosgrain silk, French pointed lace and satin basque.

The happy groom wore the conventional black.

After the ceremony the bridal party were driven to the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1524 L st:, where, from 7.30 until 10 o'clock a brilliant reception was held. Time and space will not allow us to do justice to the feast we saw upon the swaying tables, the succulency of the viands or the rich sparkling wines. Nor can a graphic description do justice to the wealth of presents.

Among the distinguished guests we noticed Prof. and Mrs. R. T. Greener, Mr. Jno. F. Cook, Asst. Secy. Davis, Chief Clk. Brewn and Mr. Hill, of the State Dept., Mr. and Mrs. Leonidas A. Lewis, Miss Wilson, Mr. J. G. Hutchins, Mr. R. S. Smith, of "New York Globe" Dr. and Mrs. Augusta, Mr. and Mr. Spencer Murray, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Upshaw.

G. W. J.

Practical Proverbs.

"I wouldn't gin a cent for de man who quotes old proverbs an' adopts second-han' mottoes," began Brother Gardner, of the Detroit Limeklin Club, as the crunching of harvest apples suddenly ceased. "Dis am an aige fur ebery man to hold his own plow, an' who am content to let some one else hold it must be satisfied wid cobs in place of co'n. Ef I was so poo' an' low-down dat I had to pick rags, I would have my own maxims an' mottoes. Instead of sayin' 'Doan' put off till to-morrow what kin be dun to-day,' I would have it: 'Now, ole man, you git right up 'n dust, an' sling mo' rags dis week dan any odder chap kin in a month.' 'De odder day I met Comeback Jones. You know he am 'bout sixty y'ars old, an' 'bout as hard up as a woodchuck in a b'ar's grip. I axed de ole man how he was keepin' up wid de purcheshun, an' he replied, "Wall, ize mighty hard up; but dey say it am a long lane dat has no turn." Jist fink of an ole man wid one No. 13 in de grave waitin' fur a turn in de lane to bring him heaps to eat an' lots to w'ar?—All frew life he has carried dat second-han' sayin' wid him, an' am yet a believer in it. Why didn't he have one of his own? If he had said forty years ago: "Doan' foller any lane, but cut cross-lots," de wolf wouldn't be arter him to-day. A man who hes de will to make a motto hes de pluck to make it a success. 'Buckle down to bizness' am a better motto dan any book kin give ye. Let me, in closin', quote some of de mottoes an maxims belongin' to members of dis club:

Sir Isaac Walpole—'Doan' drap fifteen cents in reachin' fur a dollar.'

Waydown Bebee—'When ye can't dig frew a wall climb ober it.'

Giveadam Jones—'Git dar,' if it takes a leg.

Pickles Smith—'Ye can't swim a ribber by sittin' on a bank.'

Samuel Shin—'Sot yer alarm-clock fur six in de mornin'.'

Trustee Pullback—'If de road am up hill, stiffen yer back-bone a little mo'.'

Kyan Johnson—'De man who w'ars his hat on his ear shows de empty side of his head.'

Brutus Jackson—'Hoe co'n wid yer hans and arms 'stead of yer mouf.'

Elder Toots—'Take a job at fust sight, but doan' trade hosses till ye fink it ober.'"

How Does He Sleep?

One of the most important things to know about any man upon whom you are going to place any dependence, is how he sleeps. Sleeplessness may sometimes be involuntary. There may have been some shock to the man's nerves which has made him insomnolent; but sleeplessness is more frequently voluntary. Men choose to push their studies or their work into those hours when they should sleep. It does not matter for what cause any man may do this, the mere fact of not sleeping spells his case. He may spend his nights in the theater, in the study, or in the "protracted meeting." It will make no difference; the result to the body will be the same. The sleep was not had, and for that the man must pay.

One man may do with a little less sleep than another; but, as a general rule, if you want a clerk, a lieutenant, a lawyer, a physician, a legislator, a judge, a president or a pastor, do not trust your interests to any man that does not take eight good, solid hours of sleep out of every twenty-four. Whatever may be his reason for it, if he does not give himself that, he will snap sometime just when you want him to be strong.

The intellectual and moral connections of sleeping have, I think, not been sufficiently appreciated. Men and boys have been praised for "burning the midnight oil." Now this "midnight oil" is a delusion and a snare. The student who is not asleep at eleven o'clock every night and wide awake every morning at seven o'clock is going to surpass another student of the same intellectual ability who goes to bed after twelve and rises before five. In sleep, the plate on which the picture is to be taken is receiving its chemical preparation, and it is plain that that which is the best prepared will take the best picture.

Men who are the fastest asleep when they are asleep, are the widest awake when they are awake.

Great workers must be great resters.

Every man who has clerks in his employ ought to know what their sleeping habits are. The young man who is up till two, three and four o'clock in the morning, and must put in his appearance at the bank, store by nine or ten o'clock and work all day, cannot repeat this process many days without a certain shakiness coming into his system, which he will endeavor to steady by some delusive stimulus. It is this way that many a young man begins his course to ruin. He need not necessarily have been in bad company. He has lost his sleep; and losing sleep is losing strength and grace.—*Rev. Dr. Deems.*

Coloring a Pine Floor.

The *Art Interchange* gives the following directions for coloring a pine floor which is to be partially covered with rugs: Buy at any painters' store turpentine and linseed oil (not boiled.) Ask them to put a little Japanese dryer in the turpentine. Buy either burnt sienna or Vandyke brown, or both, according to the color of the rug and the tint on the walls. These colors come put up in tin cans, smaller but otherwise similar to tomato or fruit cans. After your floor has been washed thoroughly clean, is free from dust, and dry, begin by opening your can and mixing, in anothor receptacle, the oil, turpentine and paint. Remember, the oil is to thin your paint, the turpentine to dry it. The mixture should be so thin that it will run with liquid readiness. Lay it on with a brush as thick as your hand, stroking the brush the way of the grain of the wood. Protect your hands with old gloves, and go over the floor with a rag. In fact, you will need two rags, one pretty well charged with paint, to rub in every crevice, and another rag to rub off any superfluous paint. Mind your stops, or, rather, put some mind in the way you stop. Do not stop in a straight line across the grain of wood, but carry your brush irregularly down, taking a hint from nature's lines in the wood you are preserving with paint. By mixing the burnt sienna and Vandyke brown you will secure a rich color without needing to use the paint in a thick form. Your mixture should be so thin that the grain of the wood will show through. If you have too much turpentine the paint will rub off. If you have too little your room will need more days to dry. Twice as much oil as turpentine certainly. Do not economize the oil, but be as prodigal in rubbing as your strength will permit.

To keep the gloss on a stained floor it is recommended once a week to wipe up the floor with diluted buttermilk or sour milk.

Struggling Lives.

You, reader, who are blessed with a comfortable home—who are well fed and warmly clad and sheltered—you can hardly realize to what straits and make-shifts many a poor mortal is reduced to live honestly, or even live at all. Women there are, delicate, cultured, refined, and all unused to physical labor—women nursed even in the lap of luxury, but thrown suddenly and helplessly upon the world by some social or domestic volcano that engulfed home and friends and left them stranded and alone to struggle with the hard conditions of cruel and relentless poverty. We have seen them thinly and poorly clad, with pinched faces from lack of nourishing food, boarding themselves in cheerless and isolated rooms, and eking out a bare pittance honestly earned with needle or pen—patient, often, and hopeful in their sad and lonely lot. Let those more fortunate sisters, born to affluence and comfort, with every luxury within their reach, imagine themselves suddenly reduced to such extremities, and can they wonder that many a tempted one is led into a gilded life of sin? Truly, society is out of joint, and there is need for a larger measure of charity in the world. We wonder if the favored ones of earth are aware that there is but little virtue in the goodness of one who has never been sorely tempted.

A distinguished scholar and writer recently said: "I flounder in a sea of scraps. In these days, when the papers contain so many fine sentiments, beautiful descriptions, touching incidents, items of importance, and matters of permanent interest culled from all departments of life, there is scarcely a day in which something does not strike the eye which the reader wishes to preserve, in order to remember and perhaps to use. One of the first things a bright boy or girl should make is a scrap book of things which interest most. If you have no book, put your selections in different envelopes, according to subjects. The newspawer is a circulating library with little of everything in it, and a little for everybody. Make sure of your part of it as you read.

"Mamie," said he, and his voice was unusually low, "will you be my wife? Will you cling to me as the tender vine-clings to the—" "Yes, I catch on," said she.

The People's Advocate.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

AGENTS.

Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington ..... { G. B. Anderson.
..... { G. W. Renfro.
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
New York ..... M. F. Hamlin.

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H. B. Polkinhorn, next door to Post Office.
People's Book Store, 1747 7th st. N. W.

LOCAL AGENTS.

East Washinton ..... H. G. Camper.
West Washington, Miss A. S. V. Jones and J. L. Turner.

LOCAL.

Miss Maria E. Thompkins is spending a few weeks in Richmond, Va. The guest of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron.

Miss Florence G. Topham has returned from Leesburg where she has been spending a while with her relatives and friends, much improved in health and will be as glad as ever to see her friends at home.

Don't forget the Drill.

Grand parade and review at the Arlington Monday at 2 P. M.

3 sharp the competitive drill begins at Athletic Park.

The memorial services of Rev. Cato Ward, late superintendent of St. Paul's A. M. E. Church, will take place tomorrow evening at the abave named place, 8th st. between D and E, S. W.

Addresses will be deliverd by Miss E. V. Campbell, Henry Johnson, G. H. Newmon and Dr. O. F. Presbrey. Mr. Lewis A. Cornish will deliver the oration.

The Epicurean Club met last Monday night at the rooms of Geo, W. Jackson, on New Yark ave., for the purpose of reorganization and election of officers for the ensuing year. The following Epics were elected:

J. G. Hutchins, Prest; T. M. Dent, Vice Prest.; C. A. Lamar, Treas.; Geo. W. Jackson, Secy. Mr. D. H. Maffitt was designated to deliver a lecture on the characteu and uses of Epicureanism, to be delivered on the 16th instant.

Owen Smith late Lieut. Capital City Guard, tendered his resignation to that orgonization last Monday night. The organization wisely declined to accept the resignation, but expelled him with dishonorable mention. In so far as the Company could rebuke the dastardly conduct of Smith, it has done its part, and we congratulate the Guard. It might be well to beware of such dare devils and thus avoid the necessity of striving vainly to repair that which is lost beyond recall.

Mr. Dan Brooks, who has been summoned by reason of the illness of his sister, is engaged in stock raising in Kansas, near Kansas City, promises to make a successful rancheman. Success to him in his new field.

Miss A. L. Smallwood, who is teaching in Maryland, was in the city on Friday and Saturday last, and returned to her post on Sunday. The question which now agitates the public mind is O! where is Hamlin.

Mr. Smallwood has opened his Dancing School. In judging by his success in past seasons he will have a large share of patronage. Now parents desiring their children to be taught the terpsichorean art will not do amiss to place their children under Mr. Smallwood's care.

Georgetown News.

Mrs. M. A. Wankins, Mrs. Vassals, and Miss Mary A Tisney return home this week from Mass, where they have been pending the season.

Mr. Henry Hall, father of Mr. Hall on west P st., died on Monday, after two days illness.

There was a quiet marriage between Mr. Jno Elliot and Miss Mamie Brisco. Ceremonies performed by Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Brown, at the Parsonage.

The fearful strike was inaugurated on Monday morning in Georgetown, which might have resulted in something serious had not the principal agreed to comply with their wishes.

Quite a number of the school boys were from three to five mihutes late on Monday morning they were seen cangregated in small knots when the teacher inquired the cause their answer was that they wanted a school building suitable for persons to attend, and that they were trying to get up a strike, son that they could send a committee to the Commissioners of the Dist ict, as they as forgotten by the School Board. Teachers quieted them by promising them to see that their interest is protected, and that they shall no longer be freezed out in winter by the old trap or melted away another summer, without the matter being properly laid before the Commissioners.

Lincoln Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Wm. Cornell are making large preparations to enable them to carry off the John W Botelor prize cup, on the 15th inst. There are many persons who have already conceded, that, should they fail to take it away that they will make a hard o

Mrs. John Lee has commenced her musica school on West P st.

Bethesda Literary is preparing to have a grand opening on the first Thursday of November.

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Mr. Plummer—Prof. King.

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Oct. 5 3t.

Why Woolen Fabrics Shrink.

The fibers of wool and certain kinds of hairs are toothed or jagged at the edges, the teeth, or imbrications, pointing upward—that is, from the root to the point. When subjected, therefore, to compression or friction, these fibers, being free to move only in one direction by reason of these asperities of surface, have a great tendency to unite and lock together. This explains the peculiar capability possessed by wool of felting, and also the shrinking of fabrics of wool. In the latter case, the excessive rubbing to which they are subjected causes a matting or binding together of the ultimate fibres, which causes shrinkage; and this is intensified by changing the goods from hot to cold water, which is usually practiced, as the contraction of the fibres which this causes is itself a felting process. For washing woolen articles, it is recommended to place them in warm water, never in cold; and if changed from one water to another, they should go from hot to hotter. They should be cleansed with as little and as gentle friction as possible. The fibers of cotton and linen are straight and smooth, and possess none of the surface roughness that characterize the structure of wool, hence they do not shrink in washing.

Long visits, long stories, long essays, long exhortations, and long prayers, seldom profit those who have to do with them. Life is short. Time is short. Moments are precious. Learn to condense, abridge, and intensify. We can bear things that are dull if they are only short. We can endure many an ache and ill if it is over soon, while even pleasures grow insipid, and pain intolerable, if they be protracted beyond the limits of reason and convenience. Learn to be short. Lop off branches; stick to the main facts in your case. If you pray, ask for what you would receive, and get through; if you speak, tell your message, and hold your peace; boil down two words into one, and three into two. Always learn to be short.

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The Capitol City Guard, Co. "A" Capt. Thos. S. Kelly.
The Capitol City Guard, Co. "B" Capt. W. P. Gray.
The Lincoln Light Infantry, Capt. Wm. Cornell.

The drill will be preceded by

A GRAND STREET PARADE

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The Parade to start at 1 o'clock, P. M., And march by way of the principal streets and avenues to the Drill Ground.

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The drill will close at Six o'clock.

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Will accompany the parade, and also furnish choice selections in the intervals of the drill, while the companies are exchanging.

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Chairs on the Grand Stand 10 and 25 cents additional.

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Captain Wm. Cornell, Secretary,
Capt. C. A Fleetwood, Treasurer.
Capt. Thos. S. Kelly,
Capt. W. P. Gray.

Sept. 15–5t

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Oct. 6-tf

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Flies and [illegible] slumber for

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"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

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Hon John Mercer Langston was born a slave in Virginia; is a graduate of Oberlin College and Theological Institution, and as a Lawyer, College President, Foreign Minister and Politician, has exerted a wide influence for the good of his race. He is one of the bravest of the brave in public matters, and his fluence upon young colored men has been wide-spread and admirable. He is now serving as Minister Resident at Hait and ranks among the best diplomatist of our Government.—*From Williams History of the Negro race in America.*

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The People's Advocate.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

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Washington..... { G. B, Anderson. G. W. Renfro.
New Redford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
New York ..... M. F. Hamlin.

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LOCAL AGENTS.

East Washinton H. G. Camper.
West Washington, Miss A. S. V. Jones and J. L. Turner.

LOCAL.

Miss Maria E. Thompkins is spending a few weeks in Richmond, Va. The guest of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron.

Miss Florence G. Topham has returned from Leesburg where she has been spending a while with her relatives and friends, much improved in health and will be as glad as ever to see her friends at home.

Don't forget the Drill.

Grand parade and review at the Arlington Monday at 2 P. M.

3 sharp the competitive drill begins at Athletic Park.

The memorial services of Rev. Cato Ward, late superintendent of St. Paul's A. M. E. Church, will take place tomorrow evening at the abave named place, 8th st. between D and E, S. W.

Addresses will be deliverd by Miss E. V. Campbell, Henry Johnson, G. H. Newmon and Dr. O. F. Presbrey. Mr. Lewis A. Cornish will deliver the oration.

The Epicurean Club met last Monday night in the rooms of Geo, W. Jackson, on New Yark ave., for the purpose of reorganization and election of officers for the ensuing year. The following Epics were elected:

J. G. Hutchins, Prest; T. M. Dent, Vice Prest.; C A. Lamar, Treas.; Geo. W. Jackson, Secy. Mr. D. H. Maffitt was designated to deliver a lecture on the characteu and uses of Epicureanism, to be delivered on the 16th instant.

Owen Smith late Lieut. Capital City Guard, tendered his resignation to that orgonization last Monday night. The organization wisely declined to accept the resignation, but expelled him with dishonorable mention. In so far as the Company could rebuke the dastardly conduct of Smith, it has done its part, and we congratulate the Guard. It might be well to beware of such dare devils and thus avoid the necessity of striving vainly to repair that which is lost beyond recall.

Mr. Dan Brooks, who has been summoned by reason of the illness of his sister, is engaged in stock raising in Kansas, near Kansas City, promises to make a successful rancheman. Success to him in his new field.

Miss A. L. Smallwood, who is teaching in Maryland, was in the city on Friday and Saturday last, and returned to her post on Sunday. The question which now agitates the public mind is O! where is Hamlin.

Mr. Smallwood has opened his Dancing School. In judging by his success in past seasons he will have a large share of patronage. Now parents desiring their children to be taught the terpsichorean art will not do amiss to place their children under Mr. Smallwood's care.

Georgetown News.

Mrs. M A. Wankins. Mrs. Vassals, and Miss Mary A Tinney return home this week from Mass, where they have been pending the season.

Mr. Henry Hall, father of Mr. Hall on west P st., died on Monday, after two days illness.

There was a quiet marriage between Mr. Jno Elliot and Miss Mamie Brisco. Ceremonies performed by Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Brown, at the Parsonage.

The fearful strike was inaugurated on Monday morning in Georgetown, which might have resulted in something serious had not the principal agreed to comply with their wishes.

Quite a number of the school boys were from three to five mihutes late on Monday morning they were seen cangregated in small knots when the teacher inquired the cause their answer was that they wanted a school building suitable for persons to attend, and that they were trying to get up a strike, son that they could send a committee to the Commissioners of the Dist ict, as they as forgotten by the School Board. The teachers quieted them by promising them to see that their interest is protected, and that they shall no longer be freezed out in winter by the old trap or melted away another summer, without the matter being properly laid before the Commissioners.

Lincoln Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Wm. Cornell are making large preparations to enable them to carry off the John W Botelor prize cup, on the 15th inst. There are many persons who have already conceded, that, should they fail to take it away that they will make it hard.

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Oct. 5 3t.

Why Woolen Fabrics Shrink.

The fibers of wool and certain kinds of hairs are toothed or jagged at the edges, the teeth, or imbrications, pointing upward—that is, from the root to the point. When subjected, therefore, to compression or friction, these fibers, being free to move only in one direction by reason of these asperities of surface, have a great tendency to unite and lock together. This explains the peculiar capability possessed by wool of felting, and also the shrinking of fabrics of wool. In the latter case, the excessive rubbing to which they are subjected causes a matting or binding together of the ultimate fibres, which causes shrinkage; and this is intensified by changing the goods from hot to cold water, which is usually practiced, as the contraction of the fibres which this causes is itself a felting process. For washing woolen articles, it is recommended to place them in warm water, never in cold; and if changed from one water to another, they should go from hot to hotter. They should be cleansed with as little and as gentle friction as possible. The fibers of cotton and linen are straight and smooth, and possess none of the surface roughness that characterize the structure of wool, hence they do not shrink in washing.

Long visits, long stories, long essays, long exhortations, and long prayers, seldom profit those who have to do with them. Life is short. Time is short. Moments are precious. Learn to condense, abridge, and intensify. We can bear things that are dull if they are only short. We can endure many an ache and ill if it is over soon, while even pleasures grow insipid, and pain intolerable, if they be protracted beyond the limits of reason and convenience. Learn to be short. Lop off branches; stick to the main facts in your case. If you pray, ask for what you would receive, and get through; if you speak, tell your message and hold your peace; boil down two words into one, and three into two. Always learn to be short.

The highest elements of character, of power and dignity lie within reach of the lowest and the poorest.

Instead of being content to live so as to escape blame, the Christian is required to live so as to prove a means of blessing.

The government of a nation demands a fair harmony like music, and certain proportions like architecture.

THE COMPETITIVE

BETWEEN THE COMPANIES OF

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MONDAY OOT. 15, 1883.

The Judges of the Drill will be Officers of the United States Army!

—The Companies competing will be—

The Butler Zouaves, Capt. C. B. Fisher.
The Washington Cadets, Capt. C. A. Fleetwood.
The Capitol City Guard, Co. "A" Capt. Thos. S. Kelly.
The Capitol City Guard, Co. "B" Capt. W. P. Gray.
The Lincoln Light Infantry, Capt. Wm. Cornell.

The drill will be preceded by

A GRAND STREET PARADE

Of all the participating Companies.

The Parade to start at 1 o'clock, P. M., And march by way of the principal streets and avenues to the Drill Ground.

Owing to the numberof Companes to take part in the drill, and the short daylight at this late season of the year, the company drawing First Place will commence to drill at

THREE O' CLOCK SHARP

The drill will close at Six o'clock.

A FINE BRASS BAND

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Capt. C. A Fleetwood, Treasurer.
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Capt. W. P. Gray.

Sept. 15–5t

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Oct. 6-tf

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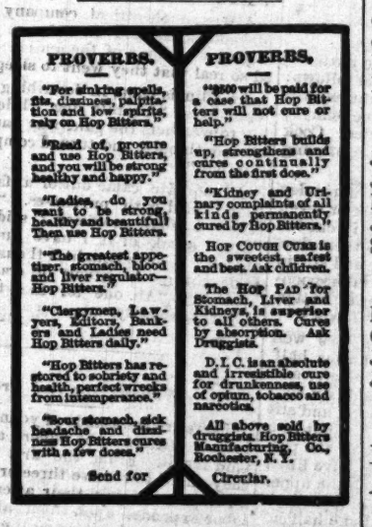
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finding out
th no refer-
hings. Daniel
ained more infor-
mation from
's almanac than she
would from whole shelves-full of books
read in that manner.

Indeed such reading weakens the mind instead of strengthening it. Nor does it soften the heart toward real suffering to have the feelings touched and even greatly moved by fictitious sorrows. Even a high admiration of self-denial and moral heroism in a favorite character leads to no corresponding action in the readers' life. Rather all demands upon her sympathy and self-denial make her only peevish and irritable. Have you never seen an absorbed reader of fiction weeping over a pathetic tale, but indignant when a weary mother called her off to attend to neglected duties. How angrily the thread of ever-day work was taken up, and how little her presence contributed to lighten the home cares! Any reading that has such an effect on the mind is an evil of a decided character and of most serious magnitude. A well-written story which has a decided point to it is a relaxation for both mind and body; but stories of perverted moral sentiment, where black is invariably painted white, and *vice versa*, are only pernicious, destroying both soul and body.

Read for a purpose, and make the points of the book your own. If a story is read for recreation, let it be a good one in the truest sense, and do not make such reading the sole literary food. When we have found an author who sets our own minds at work in a laudable direction, we have opened a good mine. There are some writers who stop us, in effect, in every half page or less, with new trains of thought which their words have awakened; and better still, they set us to doing as well as thinking. Cultivate such helpful friends and you will then secure the noblest end of reading, and will have paved the way for high improvement. After the habit is once well formed of reading for a high and noble purpose, it will be found a source of enjoyment never dreamed of in the old days when reading was only an amusement.

How to Beautify Home

Almost everybody knows what a relief to the eyes a little spray of green is in the winter. The wealthy can indulge in expensive conservatories, but those in moderate circumstances, even the very poor, can secure a pretty object at a small expense by following the directions given. To begin with, an acorn, which any little urchin can procure in the woods, and a pickle jar, which any housekeeper can supply. Procure a fine healthy acorn, and crochet around it a little network case. Take off the cup first and leave a loop of the cotton to hang the acorn point downward in the glass. The glass must have so much water in it that the tip of the acorn scarcely touches; keep it in a dark closet until it has sprouted, and then put it in the light. A chestnut thus kept in water will sprout the same way. A sweet potato will grow luxuriantly, and may be trained around walls and picture frames. A carrot grown in sand is, if well managed, a highly ornamental object. A good sized and healthy root must be selected. Cut off quite evenly the top of the carrot and place it on top of a pot full of sand, so that the leaves look as if they spring from it. Moisten it well and keep it in the dark until it has begun to sprout; be careful to keep it damp, and move it into the light directly the leaves appear. If the cultivation is successful, an ornament pretty enough for any room will be the result, and which will have to the unacquainted the appearance of a pot of ferns. Another experiment may be made with a turnip, which must be as sound as possible. Clean the outside, taking care not to injure the part from whence the leaves spring. Cut a piece of the bottom and scoop out the inside, so that you have a hollow cap; fasten string or wire to it, so that it can be hung up. Fill the cavity and keep it filled with water. In a short time the leaves will begin to sprout, and will curl up around the ball of the turnip, forming a pretty little hanging basket. Children can be made to interest themselves in such experiments, which will be found an easy method of inculating taste and refinement; besides, each and all point out their own botanical lesson, and much is to be learned by careful and petient observation and experiment.

Sun-Spot Suppositions.

Enthusiasts who make a special study of sun-spots and attendant phenomena believe that the corner-stone of a new science is being laid by discoveries pointing to an intimate connection between solar and terrestrial meteorology. Just what the connection is they are not yet able to clearly define, although electricity is suspected of being the agent through which the effects are manifested upon our planet. It is known that the gaseous envelope of the sun is affected by eruptions of such prodigious magnitude as to be utterly beyond our power of conception, these disturbances appearing to us in the form of rapidly changing spots and protuberances. The eras of the spots—or sun-storms—occur at remarkably regular intervals, a complete cycle of the various stages of activity from maximum to minimum and again to maximum being performed in about eleven years—the so-called "sun-spot period." The sun-spot physicists claim a coincidence of the periods of maximum spots and years of great atmospheric and physical disturbance in the earth. The year 1881 was one of great solar disturbances, while it was marked by violent storms and earthquakes upon our globe. Further than this, these scientists claim to have recently detected by simultaneous observation minor atmospheric changes as the result of corresponding movements in the sun. Many difficulties attend these observations, but the Astronomer Royal for Scotland and others believe that the state of the sun will some day become an important factor in weather forecasts and like calculations.

It is proposed to use stiff canvas stretchers in place of the ordinary berths in sleeping cars. They are comfortable, and can be so cleverly stowed away during the day that one would think himself in an ordinary drawing-room car. The canal-packet men know this fifty years ago.

Perfu...

...e Year Round says: The ...israeli... have a passion for flowers, ... as soon as their spring commences, ...even the poorest and raggedest may be seen with delicately scented blossom stuck above his ear, the stalk resting amid the folds of his turban and the flower projecting over his dark cheek. I have been told by those who have thirty years' knowledge of these people, that they will almost go without bread to buy flowers. And there is something in the sight of a gaunt, toil-worn Arab, whose sole garment may consist of a piece of coarse sacking and a ragged old turban, with a bunch of delicate spring blossoms drooping their cool freshness against his swarthy cheek, which stirs a strange mingling of sympathy and pity and admiration.

The perfumes distilled at Tunis have been famous from time immemorial, and I really think the Tunisians are right when they declare that their roses are sweeter than all others. There is one very large, rather pale rose, in particular, from which the famous attar is extracted, which exhales an odor so powerful and yet so delicate that it seems a figure of speech to speak of the "odors of Paradise," and one can understand that the Mohammedan's heaven would hardly be complete without it. But at Tunis it is not only the rose which is made to yield up its sweet breath, to be afterwards imprisoned in cunning little caskets and sparkling crystal flasks enriched with gilding, suggesting to the wandering fancy of the Arabian Nights' haunted traveler (and who is there who is not continually haunted by that wonderful book from the moment he finds himself among Oriental scenes?) the imprisoned spirit of some fairy, in eternal subjection to the powerful genii man. The odors of the violets, jasmine, the orange flower, and many others are extracted with equal skill, and in the bazaars mingle their scents with the perfume of sandal-wood and other sweet smelling woods, whose names I do not know, and with that of the curious most odorferous dark substance which the natives call amber.

If you go to buy perfumes, the vendor will perhaps offer you a little ivory box (Arabian Nights again!) or porcelain vase containing a scented unguent for the hair, or may be a string of beads to hang around your neck, apparently thinking it of small consequence in what way you perfume your person so that the desired odor is conveyed to the senses. In Arab households incense and sandal-wood are frequently burned on charcoal braizers. The Arabian women of the higher class are extravagantly fond of highly scented earrings, bracelets, etc., and a lady told me that on being introduced into the apartment of a newly married wife she saw suspended on the wall a magnificent kind of necklace, almost as large as a collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, formed of scented woods and amber, enriched with plates and beads of pure gold, finely worked. This ornament perfumed the whole apartment, and my friend was informed that in well-to-do households it was always to be found in the chamber of the newest wife.

...step further and
...keeping a husband.
...g he is worth keep-

This ... wicked world, and man is ...readfully mortal. Let us take him just as he is, not as he ought to be. In the first place, he is very weak. The wife must spend the first two years in discovering all these weaknesses, count them on her fingers, and learn them by heart. The fingers of both hands will not be too many. Then let her study up these weaknesses, with a mesh for every one, and the secret is hers.

Is he fond of a good dinner? Let her tighten the mesh around him with fragrant coffee, light bread and good things generally, and reach his heart through his stomach. Is he fond of flattery about his looks? Let her study the dictionary for sweet words, if her supply gives out. Does he like to hear her talk about his brilliant intellect? Let her pore over the encyclopedia to give variety to the depth of her admiration. Flattery is a good thing to study up at all hazards, in all its delicate shades, but it must be skillfully done. The harpy who may try to coax him away will not do it absurdly. Is he fond of beauty? Here's the rub—let her be bright and tidy; that is half the victory. Next, let her bang her hair metaphorically and keep up with the times. A husband who sees his wife look like other people is not going to consider her "broken down."

Though it is a common sneer that a woman has admitted that her sex consider more, in marrying, the tastes of her friends than her own, yet it must be considered ludicrous that a man looks at his wife with the same eyes that other people do. Is he fond of literary matters? Listen to him with wide open eyes when he talks of them. A man doesn't so much care for a literary wife if only she will be literary enough to appreciate him. If she have literary inclinations let her keep them to herself. Men love to be big and great to their wives. That's the reason why a helpless little woman can marry three times to a sensible, self-reliant woman's none. Cultivate helplessness. Is he curious? Oh, then you have a treasure; you can always keep him if you have a secret and only keep it carefully.

Is he jealous? Then, woman, this is not for you; cease torturing that fretted heart which wants you for his own, and teach him confidence. Is he ugly in his temper, and faultfinding? Give him a dose of his own medicine, skillfully done. Is he deceitful? Pity him for his weakness, treat him as one who is born with a physical defect, but put your wits to work—it is a bad case. It is well not to be too tame. Men do not waste their powder and shot on hens and barnyard fowls; they like the pleasure of pursuing wild game—quail and grouse and deer. A quail is a good model for a wife—neat and trim, with a pretty, swift way about it, and just a little capricious. Never let yourself become an old story; be just a little uncertain.

Another important fact is, don't be too good; it hurts his feelings and becomes monotonous. Cultivate a pleasant voice, so that this very mortal man may have his conscience prick him when he is in jeopardy; its pleasant ring will haunt him much more than would a shrill one. It is hard to do all this, besides taking care of the babies and looking after vexatious household cares, and smiling when he comes home, but it seems necessary. "To be born a woman is to be born a martyr," says a husband who for ten years has watched in amazement his wife treading the winepress of her existence. It is a pitiful sight to some men.

But if the wife does not make a study of these things, the harpy will, to steal away the honor from his silver hairs when he is full of years and the father of sons and daughters. At the same time, gude-wife, keep from trying any of these things on any mortal man but your own. These rules are only evolved in order to "keep a husband." The poor, weak creature would rather be good than bad, and it is woman's duty to hold him by every means in her power.—*The Argonaut.*

Useful Recipes.

Rye Breakfast Cakes.—Two cups of r... meal, one-half cup of sweet milk, one t... spoonful of soda, and a little salt. Ba... at once in gem pans.

Lemon Butter for Tarts.—Lemon butter is excellent for tarts. It is made as follows: One pound pulverized white sugar, whites of six eggs and yolks of two, three lemons, including grated rind and the juice. Cook twenty minutes over a slow fire, stirring all the while.

Parsley Sauce.—Wash a bunch of parsley in cold water, then boil it for six or seven minutes in salt and water; drain it, cut the leaves from the stalk and chop them fine. Have ready some melted butter and stir in the parsley; allow two small tablespoonfuls of leaves to one-half pint of butter. Serve with fish and with boiled fowls.

Baked Apple Pudding.—Six apples well stewed, quarter of a pound of butter, half of it stirred into the apples while hot; add sugar to taste; when cold add six eggs well beaten to the apples. Pound and sift six crackers, butter your dish and put in a layer of cracker and a layer of the prepared apple, and thus until you have filled your dish; let the cracker be the upper layer and put the remainder of your butter in small bits upon it. Bake half an hour.

Sauce Tartare.—Mix the following ingredients with a pint of good mayonnaise, and keep the sauce cool until wanted for use: One teaspoonful of chopped shallot or white onion, one tablespoonful each of finely chopped capers, parsley, and pickled gherkins; in the spring and summer add one tablespoonful of chopped green tarragon; in the winter substitute the sprig of tarragon which is always placed in the bottles containing capers, and which, of course, must be finely chopped.

Beef a la Mode.—Take ten or twelve pounds of beef, (rump,) and lard the meat through with ten long pieces of fat bacon; then put it into a long earthen pan with a calf's foot, four onions, two carrots, (if large cut in slices,) a bunch of parsley, two bay leaves, two sprigs of thyme, two cloves stuck into one of the onions, half a teaspoonful of pepper, one of salt, four wine-glasses of sherry, four wine-glasses of water, and a pound of steaked bacon cut in squares; put a cover over the pan, and make it air-tight with a paste of flour and water around the edges; place it in a moderate oven for four hours; then take it out of the pan and dress it up in a dish with vegetables; pass the gravy through a hair sieve and pour it over the meat and serve. This dish is the best eaten cold, when it should not be taken from the pan, or the pan opened until nearly so.

Jones finds drinking like a fish makes his head swim.

You musn't think a dentist is mad because you catch him grinding his teeth.

The demand for chairs that Washington once sat in is keeping the furniture makers very busy.

The man who went on a fool's errand was probably performing one of his own commissions.

"Good morning, Mr. Brown; you're first at last; you used to be behind before, but I notice you have been early of late."

The latest in pyrotechnics is a figure of G. Washington holding aloft a flag upon which is inscribed a liver pill advertisement.

The blind man should be the most contented man in the world, because he can have everything he sees.

A correspondent wishes to know if the "Lay on Macduff," was one of Shakspeare's earlier poems.

"Penny wise, pound foolish," soliloquised the man in church, and then he put the penny in the box and the pound in his pocket.

"Now, tell me candidly, are you guilty?" asked a lawyer of his client. "Why, do you suppose I'd be fool enough to hire you if I was innocent?"

A Boston theatrical company recently played a scene laid in a church so naturally that to many of the audience it seemed so real that they went to sleep.

An Illinois chap, in describing a gale of wind, says: "A white dog, while attempting to weather the gale, was caught with his mouth open, and turned completely inside out."

A coquette came out of a fancy goods shop loaded with purchases. "You have renewed your provision," said a rival. "Don't speak of it, I have quite ruined myself! I have bought a thousand things I do not need, among others six tooth brushes." "Ah, one for each tooth," said the other sweetly.

Writing for the Press.

There are thousands of young folks who long to write for the papers and get well paid for it. From the first they think they ought to receive three or four dollars a column, valuing their attempts by the labor expended upon them rather than by their capacity for pleasing the public. Now to get handsomely paid one must write handsomely; to write handsomely one must know what the public knows, or would like to know, and be able to tell it in such a style that the public will be eager to hear it. There are thousands who long to write, but have no special aptitude or preparation or resource for writing, just as there are thousands who long to be rich, but cannot compass their desires in that direction, and thousands who long to be beautiful, and vainly exhaust fashion, corsets and all that in the attempt. Meantime, those who are bound to succeed at writing, and "have it in them" to succeed, will keep on steadily and quietly at their books and pens, climbing up slowly, it may be, but steadily, to place and pay, first deserving success and then attaining it—just as men grow rich by small accretions at first and larger accretions afterward. There is an immense reading public, and there must be an immense army of writers to supply the demand. As education and intelligence advance, the demands on writers for higher grades of literary work and newspaper work, will advance, and the more difficult it will be to fill the highest place of honor and emolument in the world whereof the pen is the power. But the lists are open to all, and some must surely succeed. Why not you as well as another?

Talmage on Tobacco.

Rev. De Witt Talmage, in a sermon, said of tobacco as follows:

"One reason why there are so many victims of this habit is because there are so many ministers of religion who smoke and chew. They smoke until they get bronchitis, and the dear people have to pay their expenses to Europe. They smoke until the nervous system breaks down. They smoke themseves to death. I could name three eminent clergymen who died of cancer in the mouth, and in every case the physician said it was tobacco. There has been a clergyman whose tombstone was all covered up with eulogy, which ought to have had the honest epitaph, "Killed by too much Cavendish!" Some of them smoke until the room is blue, and their spirits are blue, and the world is blue, and everything is blue.

"Time was when God passed by such sins, but it becomes the duty of the American clergy who indulge in this narcotic to repent. How can a man preach temperance to the people when he is himself indulging in an appetite like that? I have seen a cuspidore in a pulpit where the minister would drop his cud before he got up to read 'Blessed are the pure in heart,' and to read about 'Rolling sin as a sweet morsel under the tongue,' and in Leviticus to read about unclean animals that chew the cud. I have known presbyteries and general assemblies and general synods where there was a room set apart for the ministers to smoke in. I have seen ministers of religion, their beards anointed not with holy oil, such as ran down Aaron's beard, but with poisonous saliva. Oh! it is a sorry spectacle, a consecrated man, a holy man of God, looking around for something, which you take to be looking for a larger field of usefulness. He is not looking for that at all. He is only looking for some place where he can discharge a mouthful of tobacco juice!

"I am glad the Methodist Church of the United States in nearly all its conferences has passed resolutions against this habit, and is is time that we had an anti-tobacco reform in the Presbyterian Church, and the Episcopal Church, and the Baptist Church, and the Congregational Church. About sixty years ago a young man graduated from Andover Theological Seminary into the ministry. He went straight to the front. He had an eloquence and personal magnetism before which nothing could stand; but he was soon thrown into the insane asylum for twenty years, and the doctor said it was tobacco that sent him there. According to the custom then in vogue, he was allowed a small portion of tobacco every day. After he had been there nearly twenty years, walking the floor one day he had a sudden return of reason, and he realized what was the matter. He threw the plug of tobacco through the iron grates, and said—'What brought me here? What keeps me here? Why am I here? Tobacco! tobacco! O, God, help! help! and I'll never use it again.' He was restored. He was brought forth. For ten years he successfully preached the gospel of Jesus Christ, and then went into a blissful immortality.

"There are ministers of religion to-day indulging in narcotics, dying by inches, and they do not know what is the matter with them. I might, in a word, give my own experience. It took ten cigars to make a sermon. I got very nervous. One day I awakened to the outrage I was inflicting upon myself. I was about to change settlements, and a generous wholesale tobacconist in Philadelphia said if I would only come to Philadelphia he would, all the rest of my life, provide me with cigars free of charge.

"I said to myself, if in these war times, when cigars are so costly, and my salary is small, I smoke more than I ought to, what would I do if I had gratuitous and illimitable supply? And then and there, twenty years ago, I quit once and forever, It made a new man of me, and though I have since then done as much hard work as any one, I think I have had the best health God ever blessed a man with. A minister of religion can't afford to smoke."

Missed the Train.

It was a colored man. His back was all dirt, one tail of his coat was gone, and every button had been ripped off his vest. He had two limps and a hitch as he came out, and there was a new French shade of sadness in his voice as he toed the mark and said:

"I missed de train, sah."

"Yes, it looks like it. Is your name Gen. Scott Green?'

"Yes, sah."

"What train did you miss?"

"I doan' just remember what train it was."

"Whar was you going?'

"Down the road."

"What road?'

"Dat's what I can't 'member, sah."

"Well do you remember of getting on a drunk?'

"No, sah. Maybe I called fur lemonade an' dey gin me whisky, but I doan''zackly 'member it. All I recollect is dat I missed de train.''

"I think you got the train all right. You were training around pretty lively when the officer got hold of your collar."

"I allus walks in my sleep, sah."

"Well, that's bad for you. You broke a window, kicked in a door, and raised a big row. Have you observed the state of your wardrobe?'

"I has deserved dat I'm all broke up, sah. Dis suit ob close cost me seben dollars cash, an' I doan't believe it would sell fur six. Did dey roll me down sta'rs?"

"No; you resisted arrest and the officer had to mop you around a little."

"He did? I wish I'd bin dar to seen de fun. Kin I step out an' see my pardner 'bout two minits?"

"No, sir; you can step up to the work-house for sixty days."

"Shoo! Why, dat upsets me from gwine to Bufferler.''

"Can't help that. Please fall back."

"Can't I settle dis lawsuit fur fifty cents?"

"No, sir. The omnibus will be along for you in about twenty minutes. Call the next case."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Feminine Defender of Tobacco.—An advocate of the use of tobacco in support of his stand unearths an article written by Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, some two hundred years ago. In defense of the seductive weed that lady wrote: "It composes the mind, it busies the thoughts, it attracts all outward objects to the mind's view, it settles and retents the senses, it cheers the understanding, strengthens the judgment, spies out errors, it exasperates follies, it heats ambition, it comforts sorrow, it abates passion, it excites to noble actions, it digests conceptions, it creates fancies, it quickens wit, and it makes reason pleader and truth judge in all disputes or controversies between right and wrong."

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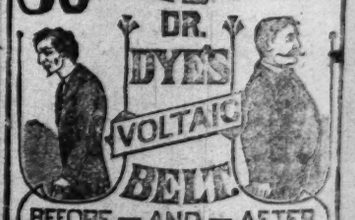

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